JUNE 1948

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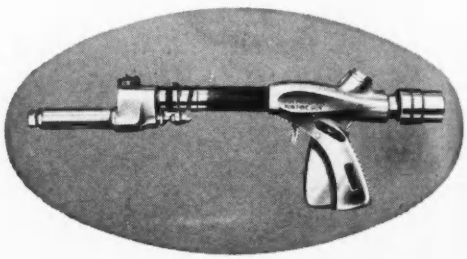

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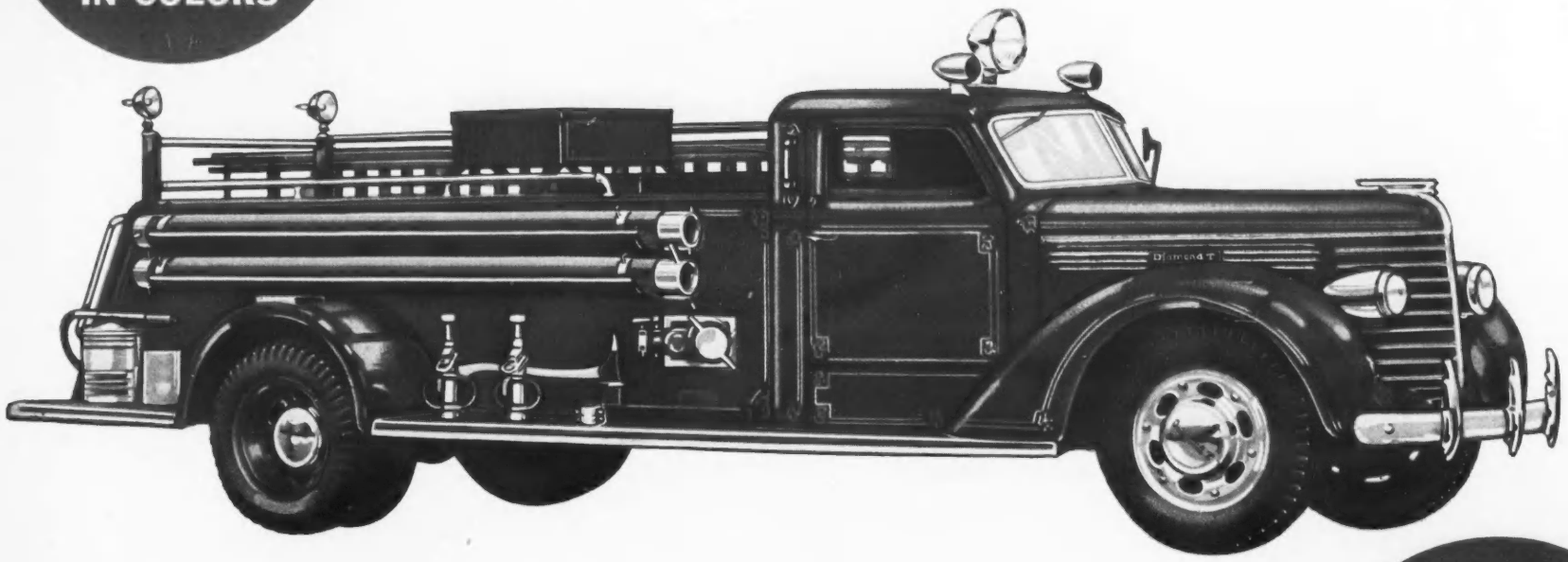

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Firemen

Volume 15 Number 6

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Published monthly for the fire service members of the

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

A VOLUNTARY NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
60 BATTERYMARCH ST., BOSTON 10, MASS.

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The cover picture (*Acme*) shows a fire that destroyed two large factories in Rockford, Illinois, on April 16. High winds swept an outside fire into buildings as employees delayed alarm. Result, one life lost; $198,000 damage.

IN some fire department organizations it has become the practice to load upon the fire department instructor various other duties not directly related to his official sphere of work. In many cases, the chief instructor, as an officer of recognized ability, is selected for such jobs as "communications officer" or "director of mutual aid" and various other tasks.

It is perhaps not fully realized how great are the duties and requirements of a first class fire department instructor, whether in full-time or volunteer service. Other assignments that may interfere with the success of the fire department training program should be avoided.

It is particularly important that the chief instructor be free to respond to major fires fought by his department, and not be tied down with assignments in the alarm or communications office. The proof of the training program is its effectiveness on the fire ground. Unless the training program fits actual fire fighting conditions it will be merely an academic exercise with little value in improving fire fighting operations and in safeguarding the lives of firemen and citizens.

On the fire ground the chief instructor will be able to bring together theory and practice. Perhaps there is evident need for more training in getting lines to upper floors, perhaps the placing of pumps, aerials, and heavy stream devices needs a bit more attention. The chief instructor will not direct the actual fire fighting (except in the absence of superior officers or on orders from the chief in command), but will be there to check the effectiveness of his own work.

An example of intelligent coordination of training and fire ground practice has been observed at Boston, Mass., during the training of the hundreds of new firemen required since the introduction of the 48-hour-work week. In the event of major fires, the chief instructor and the drill school class have reported to the fire ground where their training was carried out under realistic conditions. During the height of a fire they would assist regular companies, and after the blaze was brought under control the trainees would practice placing and removing of ladders and equipment at an actual fire, gaining experience not obtainable at a drill tower where all conditions are favorable. At drill towers windows are evenly spaced and without sash, grades are level and there is usually plenty of room to maneuver, there are few obstructions by wires or cornices, the problem of working in smoke is absent. While men should not be sent to the fire ground until they have had a certain minimum of basic instruction, every effort should be made to coordinate training practices with actual fire fighting conditions.

AN extensive fire prevention publicity campaign is being conducted to reduce the annual $30,000,000 forest fire loss. The 1948 campaign is a joint project of the U. S. Forest Service, the Association of State Foresters, and the Advertising Council. It is estimated that perhaps 10 percent of the forest fires are caused by lightning and cannot be prevented, but the other 90 percent are due to lighted matches dropped in woods, neglected campfires and other man-made causes.

The forest fire prevention program underway since 1942 has reduced the number of forest fires to 172,000 last year as compared with the 210,000 per year prewar average. Nevertheless, last year forest fires burned enough trees of sawtimber size to build 86,000 five-room homes and enough pole-size trees to provide a twelve-month supply of newsprint for every newspaper in the United States.

"Smokey, the Fire Prevention Bear" will again carry the forest fire prevention message to the public via posters, street car and bus advertising cards, and fire prevention stickers. His theme is the prayer of the forest creatures, "and please make people careful."

Getting Hose Lines to Upper Floors

Use of Doughnut Hose Rolls, Rope and Hose Roller Saves Lots of Punishment

WHY firemen continue to take much punishment dragging hose up stairways to reach upper floors when the work may be done more easily by use of doughnut hose rolls and a hose roller, is one of the mysteries of the fire service. There may be good reason for advancing the first line up the stairway if sufficient manpower is available, but if several companies try to take lines up a smoky stairway simultaneously there is likely to be considerable confusion and lost time.

Where several "doughnut" or standpipe hose rolls are carried on the apparatus as described in the May 1948 issue of FIREMEN, it should be possible to get lines into operation quickly and easily in the manner illustrated on this page. Using rope hose tools, two firemen carry doughnut hose rolls on their backs, another man takes a coil of rope and hose roller, and the officer takes the nozzle and leads the company to the window where the hose roller is to be used.

Before the crew goes inside a line has already been laid from the pumper with at least 50 feet of slack hose available to permit subsequent advancement of the line through the window. The end of the line from the pumper is laid to the spot below the window selected for entrance of the line. Where a hose clamp is used or a gate is available at the end of the line from the pumper it is possible to have the line charged by the time the hose crew reaches the upper floor window.

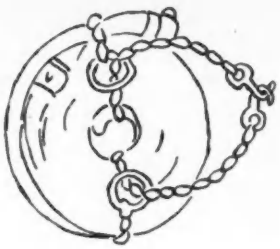
It is usual practice to place the hose roller in a window near a stairway on the floor below the fire. The reason for this is that where a line has been advanced over a hose roller through a window there have been instances where the spread of flames has been so rapid as to endanger the hose crew before the line could be charged. By operating from the floor below the fire a line of retreat is kept open. It is permissable to operate through a window to the fire floor where there is a fire wall or partition adequate to protect the hose crew while waiting for water.

When the crew with the doughnut rolls has reached the point of operation, the hose roller is secured, the nozzle attached to the hose and the butt of the line is lowered over the roller to the man waiting on the ground. This eliminates the job of hoisting hose over the roller as is sometimes done where doughnut rolls are not used and a rope is dropped to hoist a line waiting on the ground. After the line has been lowered it will be secured with the rope hose tools used to carry the doughnut rolls or with the long rope.

Other advantages of this evolution in addition to reduced congestion on stairways and the comparative ease of the operation, is the fact that it is possible to place lines in locations difficult of access with ladders and often makes possible a reduction in the length of line required for operations on upper floors where 2½-in. standpipe connections are not provided.

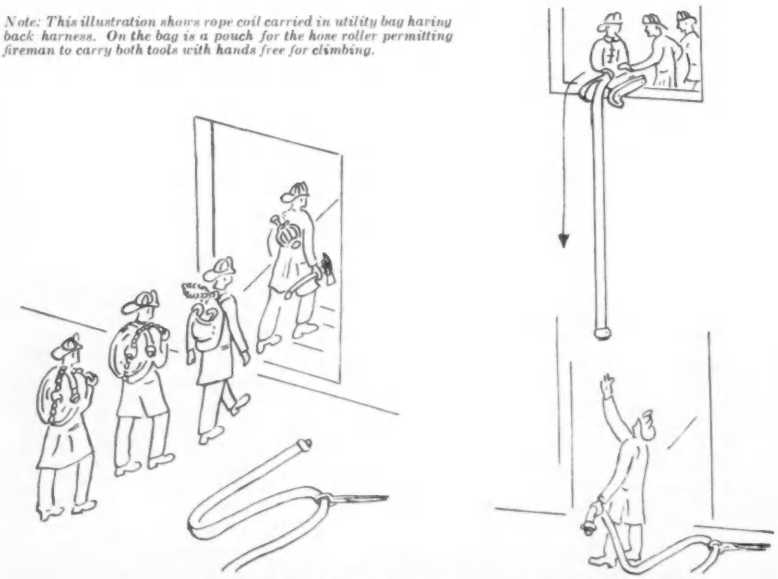
Where lines are advanced up stairways a section of hose may be required for each floor while a 50-ft. length of hose placed vertically may reach nearly four floors. The shorter line reduces the required pump pressures for effective streams on upper floors by as much as 25 to 50 psi. Of course, the loss of pressure due to elevation will be the same (.433 lbs. per ft.) but there will be less friction loss because of the shorter line.

This evolution may be used on any upper floor where the amount of hose provided by the doughnut rolls is ample. Where two rolls of hose are not sufficient additional men can be detailed to carry additional sections of hose. Where hose extends vertically down the side of a building for a considerable distance, a rope hose tool or strap should be placed below each coupling and secured at lower floor windows to take part of the weight from the couplings.



Using rope hose tools as a sling to carry standpipe hose roll. Where one long rope hose tool is not available for carrying the doughnut roll as described on page 13 of the May issue of "Firemen," two short rope tools can be joined in the following fashion. Pass hook through center of standpipe roll pass hook through ring and draw rope tight behind coupling and bring hook back toward center. Take the second rope and pass through center from same side of roll, pass hook through ring, draw rope tight binding the roll opposite couplings. Bring hook toward center and join hooks together.

Note: This illustration shows rope coil carried in utility bag having back harness. On the bag is a pouch for the hose roller permitting fireman to carry both tools with hands free for climbing.



Evolution adapted from "Official Training Procedure, District of Columbia Fire Department."

A three or four man crew takes hose rolls, nozzle, coil of rope, and hose roller to upper floor window. Butt of line is lowered to a man on the ground who connects to end of line from pumper and removes hose clamp when call comes for water.

Courtesy of
Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Inc.

"18th floor, and step on it!"

The evolution can be used also with 1½-in. hose which with couplings weighs about 30 lbs. per section as compared with 55 lbs. for 2½-in. hose. Some departments provide a back harness holding two sections of 1½-in. hose, or about a 60-lb. load. This might be compared with about a 50-lb. load with a full backpack type pump tank extinguisher. The 1½-in. line is lowered over the hose roller and connected to a small outlet of a gated water thief supplied by a charged 2½-in. line on the ground.

The doughnut rolls can also be used in getting lines into action on a roof whether on the burning building or on an adjoining building. Where used on the roof the hose roller must be secured by rope to a chimney or vent pipe.

Many fire departments carry rope and hose rollers on the apparatus but fail to make use of this labor saving equipment for rapidly placing streams in operation from upper floors.

Elkhart Lake Firemen Win New Fire Station in Referendum

THE fire department of Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin, recently carried a referendum vote for a $39,000 bond issue to replace their old fire station built in 1888. The firemen worked hard to achieve this result. A month before the election every one of the 411 registered voters in the village was sent a printed leaflet telling of the need for the new station and showing a photograph of a burned fire station with destroyed apparatus that had appeared in FIREMEN magazine.

A week before the election each voter received an 8-page booklet entitled "The Elkhart Lake Fire Department Needs Your Help!". The booklet pointed out that the fire station project had been deferred since 1935 and stressed the fire hazards of the old structure.

On the day before the election each voter received a sample ballot in a sealed envelope to make the voter familiar with the referendum before reaching the voting booth.

Chief Ray H. Kramer appeared at all possible local gatherings and spoke on the importance of the project. Whenever any person appeared opposed a personal contact was made in an effort to overcome objections.

The results were 248 votes "yes," 30 votes "no" and 3 blank votes out of 281 votes cast. This was the largest vote ever cast at a regular spring election.

Neighboring Departments Aid New Volunteer Fire Organization

A NEW volunteer fire department, like any infant, is likely to be relatively helpless at the start. It needs all sorts of equipment all at once and usually funds are limited. The story of how the volunteer fire department of Central Heights, Arizona, (member NFPA) got started last year with the generous assistance of three neighboring fire departments is believed by Chief Instructor Willis H. Liggitt of the Central Heights volunteers to set a pattern that might be followed in starting new volunteer fire departments in other unprotected communities.

Chief Liggitt writes: "One year ago we started with just an idea here in our town of Central Heights. We took subscriptions and donations. We called on our neighboring departments and found enthusiastic and heart-warming support.

"Tri-City Fire Department of Claypool, Arizona, sold us a pumper for $1 and donated hose, coats, pump cans, pike poles, and have been answering every alarm until we become fully capable of handling our own.

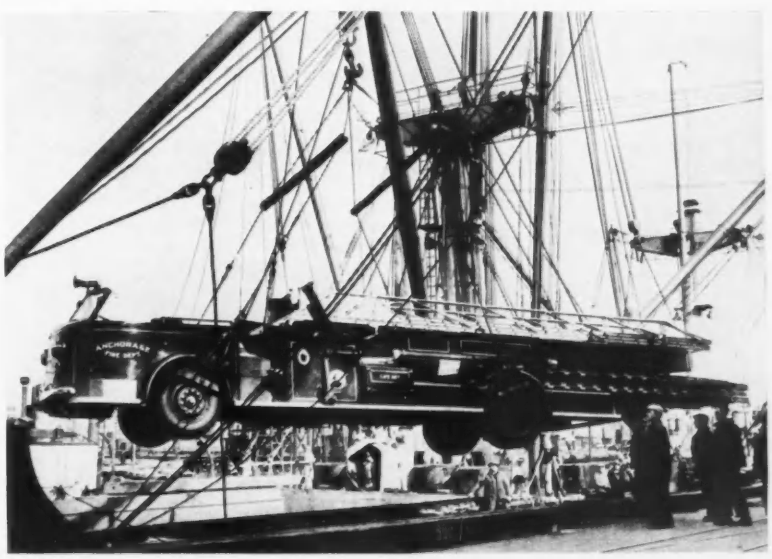
"Globe, Arizona, Fire Department brought nozzles, couplings, playpipes, and coats. The city government has approved a mutual aid plan. Their training school is open to our members.

"Miami, Arizona, practically cleaned out their storeroom of old material for us and also sent their regular equipment on call from our chief.

"That was one year ago. Now our residents have lost their skepticism and we have unlimited cooperation from the public. Hydrants have been installed to cover the town and an alarm system is in operation. We have a new fire station 25 by 30 ft. in area. Our new pumper was delivered in January.

"This sort of project can happen all over the nation! We are all working people and our population is less than 1,000. Globe, Arizona, the largest nearby city has less than 15,000 population. Think of what large cities must have among their discards to assist the development of new volunteer fire departments. It is likely that almost every large department has some equipment that has been discarded. These could be donated to small departments for them to rework and use. Nozzles that have been replaced, broken pikes, worn coats, leaky pump cans to be repaired, spare axes, spanner wrenches, suction hose, and even burst sections of hose which can be recoupled into shorter lengths.

"We follow the policy of, 'we accept anything — if we cannot use it we pass it on. If any of our big brothers want to send anything along (prepaid), we welcome it. If we can't use it, towns with no protection will get it.' We know this idea will work so we pass it along so that others can benefit by this big brother policy of assisting new departments in small communities."



Seattle Times

A new American LaFrance aerial ladder being loaded at Seattle, Washington, for delivery to Anchorage, Alaska. The truck has a 75 ft. aerial, 35 and 50 ft. extension ladders, six other ladders, 500 gpm pump, booster tank and complete minor equipment.

Let's Get Acquainted

Fire station and apparatus of Lakewood, N. Y., volunteers.

Volunteer Departments

AURORA, COLORADO. This community of 8,000 population is protected by the Aurora Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. organized in 1924. The department has 100 members of whom 35 are active fire fighters. The department provides protection to farms within a 15-mile radius and operates two combination pumper-ladder trucks each carrying 300 gallon booster tanks. The department hopes to purchase a new combination high and low pressure pumper. Funds for maintenance of equipment are supplied by taxes but an annual bingo party finances the social program. Special activities of interest include assisting the U. S. Wild Life Service in rat control work and spraying with DDT for polio control.

The chief elected for a two-year term, is the only man receiving compensation. The department participates in the Colorado State Vocational Training program and conducts its own drill program for six hours each month. Twenty men hold advanced first aid cards and complete first aid equipment includes resuscitator, inhalator, and a rescue boat. The department is housed in a combined fire and police station. In addition to the apparatus room there is a meeting room and a dormitory.

Active members of the Aurora, Colorado, volunteer fire department.

LAKEWOOD, NEW YORK is located on Chautauqua Lake, four miles from the City of Jamestown. The Village is primarily residential and the latest census shows 2,944 population.

According to this report by NFPA member George V. Blackstone, the Lakewood Fire Department is in charge of Chief William R. Vincent and consists of two companies; the Lakewood Chemical Co., Inc., and the Lakewood Hose Co. No. 1, Inc.; together totalling an active membership of 90 volunteers. There are two assistant chiefs of the department, and a captain and lieutenant of each company, all elected by the members annually.

The equipment consists of three pieces of apparatus and a rescue boat. Engine No. 1 is a Chevrolet 500 gpm triple combination pumper, purchased in 1946 from Army surplus. It carries 400 ft. of 1½-in. hose, with 200 ft. hooked directly to the pump; a 350-gallon booster tank and 200 feet of 1-in. booster hose, along with miscellaneous equipment. This engine was partially rebuilt by the firemen and is used to control fires, if not extinguish them, until heavier lines are laid or more water is brought in by successively responding apparatus.

Engine No. 2 is a Buffalo Fire Appliance 500 gpm triple combination pumper, delivered in 1947. It carries 1,000 ft. of 2½-in. hose; 200 ft. of 1½-in. hose hooked directly to the pump; a 400-gallon booster tank; a 35-foot, 3-section, aluminum ladder; 150 ft. of ¾-in. booster hose; a 1500 Watt portable lighting outfit and other equipment.

No. 3 is a Buffalo Fire Appliance 500 gpm semi-quadruple combination pumper, delivered in 1926. It carries 1,000 ft. of 2½-in. hose, 115 ft. of ladders including a 45-ft. extension, an 80-gallon booster tank and 200 ft. of ¾-in. booster hose, and miscellaneous equipment.

Engines No. 1 and 3 were purchased from company funds without cost to the taxpayers. Engine No. 2 was purchased and the new fire station built this past year at a cost of $60,000 to the village taxpayers.

Through donations and the profits from social functions, the Fire Department purchased and equipped for rescue work a 28-foot Gar Wood speed boat powered by a 150 hp Chrysler marine engine. This equipment is kept in a lakeside boat house that was built last year, with Department funds. The boat house has a 32-foot slip, chain hoists to remove the boat from the water for winter storage and a first aid room. Calls for rescue work are answered anywhere on the 21-mile long lake.

A general alarm 5 hp siren on top of the fire station and two 1 hp sirens located at the East and West ends of the Village serve as the alarm system. The large siren operates automatically whenever the number 888 is dialed on the Lockwood telephone exchange. The station phone is then answered to receive the location of the fire.

The fire department not only protects the Village of Lakewood but serves a large rural fire district as well.

Recent Fires

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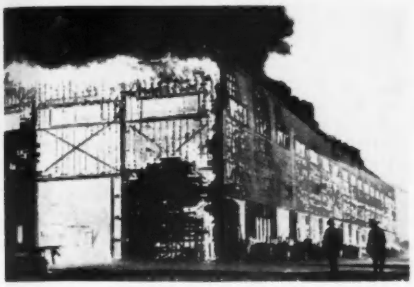
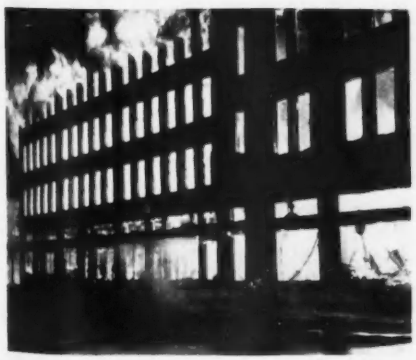


Press Assn.

Harold Davis



Press Assn.

Press Assn.

Left—Top to bottom:

Galveston, Texas. Fire destroyed the roof and damaged the top floor of the Turf Athletic Club on March 6. The blaze attributed to a heater on the fourth floor caused $400,000 damage.

Bridgeport, Conn. Fire on April 22, swept a large lumber yard on the waterfront with loss estimated at $500,000. The main storage shed, 350 ft. long, unsprinklered, without fire divisions, and two barges were destroyed. Included in the loss were sections of prefabricated houses.

Knoxville, Tenn. The Deadrick Avenue Baptist Church was completely burned out by a fire discovered by a neighbor a block distant at 3:50 A.M., March 19. The flames apparently originated in the auditorium where oils, paints, floor sanders and rags had been left following refinishing operations the previous day. The fire department used twenty hose streams including deluge sets to confine damage to the church. Loss: $185,000.

Laramie, Wyo. At 1:45 A.M. on April 15, a man ran to the fire station to report that the 76 year-old, 4 story Holliday Store was afire. On arrival of apparatus, the flames were beyond control and fanned by the wind quickly involved the entire block and spread to buildings in three adjoining blocks. In all, 18 stores were destroyed and 12 were damaged with loss exceeding $1,500,000. Fire department pumpers responded from Cheyenne, 51 miles distant, and from Fort Collins, Colorado, 66 miles away. Four pumpers discharged an estimated million gallons of water.

Marysville, Calif. A lumber yard fire discovered by the watchman at 3:05 A.M., April 7, destroyed a church, gymnasium, 8 dwellings, 2 garages and a plumbing shop. Three fire department pumpers provided streams which saved other exposed buildings.

Right—Top to bottom:

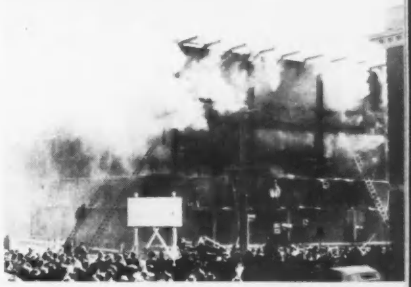
North Grafton, Mass. This fire on March 30, destroyed St. Mary's Roman Catholic church with $75,000 loss despite efforts of firemen called from several towns. The photo shows a fire department tank truck being replenished with a 2½-in. line. Hydrants were available on 6-in. mains.

Brockton, Mass. Fire started shortly before noon on March 6, on the second floor of a new 3-story dial telephone exchange under construction. One of the tarpaulins covering the exterior of the building ignited from a gasoline heater. While once flameproofed, the tarpaulins had lost resistance to fire due to weathering throughout the winter. The flames involved both tarpaulins and staging but were prevented from extending inside the building by seven hose streams. The building lacked stairways, making the work of firemen difficult.

El Segundo, Calif. Fire in a Standard Oil Company refinery on April 24, followed an explosion in the petroleum "cracking" plant.

Boston, Mass. Fire believed due to smoking destroyed electrical supplies on the 4th floor of an unsprinklered warehouse on April 1, with loss estimated at $275,000. The fire was well advanced when firemen responded to a rate-of-rise automatic alarm. Fire doors operated and prevented extension of fire to a larger warehouse adjoining. Ten high pressure streams confined the flames to the 4th floor.

Press Assn.



Peter Hickey

Press Assn.

New York State Fire Training and Mutual Aid Plan

UNDER the Executive Department of the State of New York, the Division of Safety has been established to include the Bureau of Fire Mobilization and Control which is intended to integrate the fire defense of the state in a cooperative program uniting city, town, county, and fire district authorities. Under a Safety Plan for Fire Defense, the state will be divided into mutual aid and training zones, following county lines where practical. The largest community in each zone will be the center with all communities within an approximate 30-mile radius forming the outer limits. This is to permit mutual aid response to or from the city or center and to provide a training center for firemen within a reasonable distance of their homes.

The plan is governed by an advisory board in each zone, comprised of city and county officials appointed by the organizations they represent. The advisory board should include representatives of the following groups: county supervisors, village mayors, fire district commissioners, county volunteer firemen's associations, county volunteer fire chiefs' associations, city councilmen, city fire chiefs, city fire commissioners.

The first function of the Board should be to arrange for the appointment of an instructor-coordinator for the county or zone. When the appointment is made, the name is forwarded to Chief Thomas H. Coates of the Bureau of Fire Mobilization and Control in Albany, who arranges for the necessary instructor-training in courses which started on May 15. The local advisory boards are urged to appoint as coordinator preferably a city chief or assistant chief, but may appoint the most qualified paid or volunteer fireman available as instructor. State aid will permit payment of $250 per year for each coordinator and $15 per lesson for part-time instructors up to a maximum of $750 per year.

Other activities of the local advisory boards will be to: select the county training and mutual aid center, promote interest and determine the training activities, appoint assistant district coordinators, arrange mutual aid agreements, arrange for survey of county fire equipment, consider special problems presented by organizations operating under the plan.

The coordinators in each county center will be designated by the fire commissioner of that city and will have authority to summon outside aid during emergencies. The coordinator will arrange for such assistants as may be necessary, keep record of mutual aid alarms and assignments, handle the routine administrative and instructional activities of the plan, and supply such information as their advisory boards may request.

Instructors will be paid at the rate of $4 per hour for teaching and are to be selected on a basis of experience and ability. Travelling time to and from classes will be limited to 1½ hours at $4 per hour. The use of automobiles will be at the rate of $1 per class. Instruction time is limited to a minimum of two hours, and a minimum of fifteen students constitutes a class.

Instructors arrange and conduct the classes following curriculum determined by the advisory board. They keep attendance records for each class. It is intended to provide the training for officers first whenever possible.

The training courses are known as Basic Course No. 1 and Advance Course No. 1. The basic course consists of 10 lessons of two hours duration. The advanced course consists of seven lessons for a total of 14 hours, making a total of 34 hours of training under the program as presently contemplated. Both the basic and advanced courses are to be conducted from October through April. This apparently means that they will be limited chiefly to inside instruction.

IN addressing the Fire Advisory Board of the Division of Safety recently, Governor Thomas E. Dewey stated in part: "I want the representatives of the Division of Safety to be friends and counsellors of our volunteer firemen and not to attempt to be their directors or their bosses. I am sure you will have in mind in all your plans and deliberations that these volunteers are free and independent citizens. They are not in any sense employees — nor are they subservient to anyone. They come from the villages and farms, and from small towns — and they have the characteristic of every American. They are giving themselves in a great fight because they want to do so — not because someone has told them they must do so.

"I don't want orders given. I don't want to hear of any representatives of this Division visiting a volunteer fire house and saying, 'Well, boys I have just come from Albany to tell you fellows how to run your company.' I can think of no more certain way to make this program fail. The spirit in which this Division was created was one of cooperation and assistance. I hope you will maintain that principle in all your thinking. The techniques of fire fighting have made great strides in recent years. It is our job to make these methods available to our 200,000 volunteer firemen.

"The creation of your board is the first step in the program. Now you must put into specific terms a training program. A basic formula has been prepared, but obviously this will have to be adopted to the situation existing in different localities. In a short time, I hope the Division will place in the field instructor-coordinators who will work in cooperation with communities in developing local programs best fitted for each area."

THE training committees of the New York State Association of Fire Chiefs and of the Firemen's Association of the State of New York have approved the training and mutual aid program. Both committees endorsed the training curriculum, instructional material, and methods of instruction which were presented at their meetings. Persons desiring further information about the New York State fire mobilization program should write to Commissioner Thomas W. Ryan, Division of Safety, Room 262, State Capitol, Albany 1, N. Y., or to Chief Thomas H. Coates of the Bureau of Fire Mobilization and Control.

North Carolina Extends Area of Fire Department Response

THE 1947 North Carolina Legislature amended existing statutes to provide that in permitting its fire department to answer calls outside of a twelve-mile area beyond the city limits, a municipality is acting in a governmental capacity. It is further provided that in answering such calls firemen shall have the same workmen's compensation, disability fund, and other privileges as if the duties were performed within the corporate limits.

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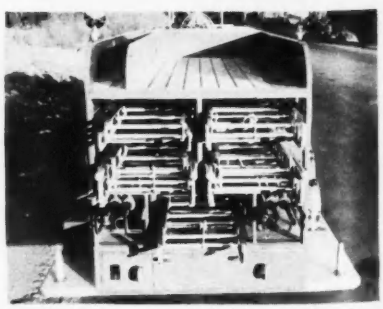
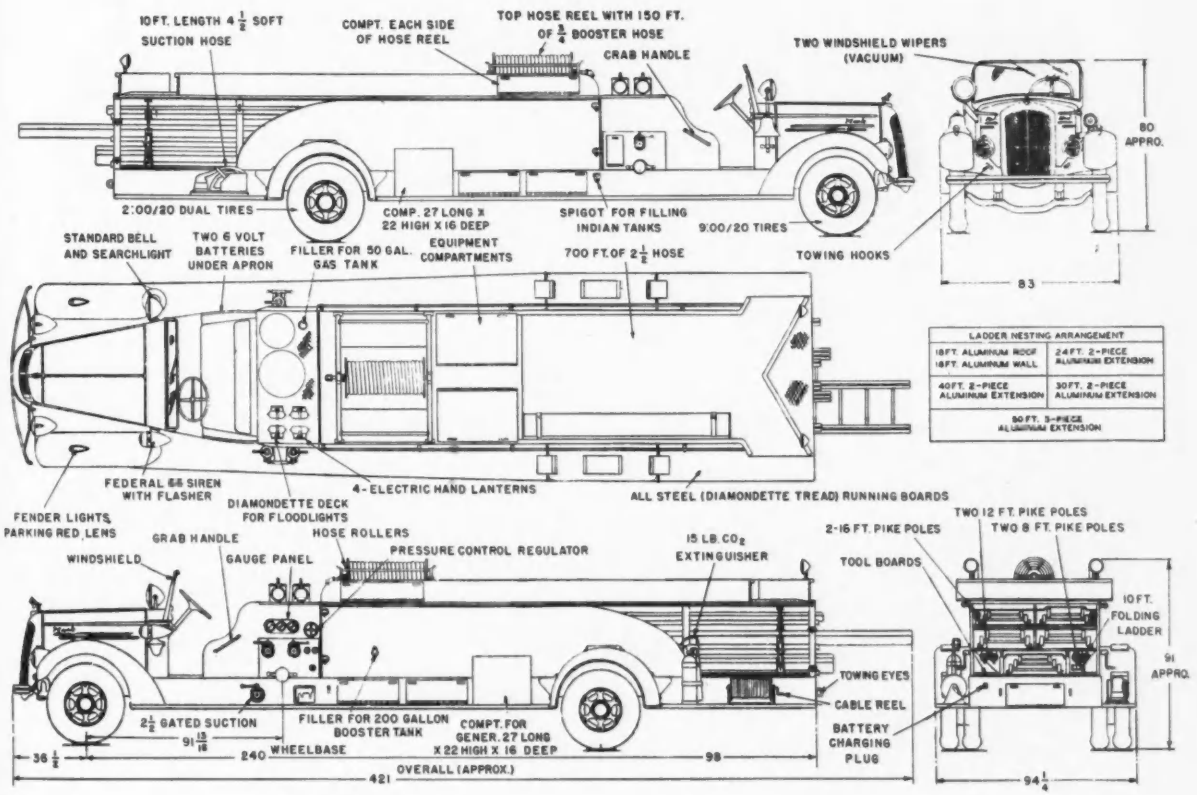


Combination pumper-ladder truck delivered to Long Hill, Conn., by the Mack Manufacturing Corp of Long Island City, N. Y.

Pumper-Ladder Combination Fire Apparatus



LONG HILL, CONN.

HERE is a type of pumper-ladder combination apparatus that has about everything needed for a second piece for a rural or suburban community where an aerial ladder is not required or feasible. The truck is compact and designed so as to be easy to handle on suburban roads and driveways. The overall length, including ladder overhang, is only an inch over 35 ft. long. This also makes it economical of space in the average fire station.

This is an excellent machine to run as a tender to regular pumpers. It can be the first truck to roll on building fires as it provides a 200-gallon booster tank, floodlights, ladder equipment, hose and pump. The 750 gpm pump can operate as a relay pump for big lines or as a booster pump, as required. The hose body carries 800 ft. of 2½-in. hose. There are ample compartments for salvage covers, masks, and rescue equipment.

The aluminum ladder equipment is particularly useful where manpower may be limited during the early stages of a fire. Ladders are well arranged in a double bank providing a low center of gravity and individual compartments for each extension ladder. Thus it is unnecessary to pull off ladders that are not wanted for a given job.

The ladders include 18-ft. roof and wall ladders, and four different extension ladders: 24, 30, 40, 50 ft. in length. The first three are two-piece extensions and the latter is a three-piece extension which is shorter than the 40-ft. ladder when in place on the truck. The provision of both 40 and 50 ft. extension ladders makes it possible to use long ladders at both front and rear. Many trucks carry only one long ladder.

Much of the prejudice against pumper-ladder combinations has been due to failure to appreciate their limitations and due to lack of understanding as to their proper sphere of usefulness. Of course, it is impossible to have a pumper-ladder combination simultaneously pumping at a distant hydrant and providing booster and ladder service at the fire. But such limitations apply to every combination pumper truck. No pumper can provide both booster and big line service simultaneously. Where two or more trucks respond to an alarm the pumper-ladder combination is frequently an ideal tender to operate close to the fire. However, it also provides a reserve pumping capacity in the event of large fires, such as lumber yards, where little ladder service is required.

A number of large cities, as well as small departments, are making extensive use of pumper-ladder combinations in residential districts. A frequent practice is to lay a hydrant supply line to back up the booster tank which is utilized to supply either 1½-in. or booster hose as required. A separate pumper follows the combination truck and connects to the hydrant, frequently after laying a second 2½-in. line from fire to hydrant.

It is standard practice to provide extra manning for full utilization of pumper-ladder trucks. So that hose, ladder, and salvage operations may be carried out simultaneously, it is desirable to have 8 to 10 men assigned to respond with such apparatus. The truck illustrated, however, should be reasonably effective with minimum manpower. It is possible for the operator to man the booster line if necessary, and except for the longest ladder, the aluminum ladders can be handled by two or three men where necessary.

THERE IS
ONLY ONE
STATUE of
LIBERTY

and there is
ONLY ONE
INDIAN
FIRE PUMP

"I can't imagine what we would have done without our INDIAN FIRE PUMPS!" That comment is repeated over and over again by men who have seen these two fisted fire fighters go into action. They know that when it comes to knocking out a blaze in a hurry INDIANS have no equal.

You, too, can solve your fire protection problems with INDIAN FIRE PUMPS. Clear water does the job—or use wetting agents if you prefer. Send for catalog—it tells everything you want to know about these famous extinguishers.

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297 Duke St.
Montreal 5, Canada

Coming Events

Alabama. Annual Firemen's Training School at University of Alabama week of June 14.

Connecticut. State Fire College at Fort Trumbull, New London, June 17-20.

Illinois. 24th Fire College at University of Illinois, Champaign, June 15-18.

Indiana. Indiana Fire School, Purdue University, at West Lafayette, June 1-4.

Michigan. State Fire College, Ann Arbor, June 15-18.

Missouri. 12th Central Conference, at University of Missouri, Columbia, July 1-2.

North Carolina. Fire College and Drill School at Durham, June 16-18.

Oklahoma. 15th Annual State Fire College at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, July 5-30.

Pennsylvania. 10th Annual Fire School at Lewistown, August 2-6.

South Dakota. 19th Annual Fire School at Hot Springs, June 21-26.

Texas. 19th Firemen's Training School at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, July 11-16.

Fire Protection Films

THE National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a list of sixteen fire prevention films available without cost through its film library. Requests should be addressed to the National Board of Fire Underwriters Film Library, Bureau of Communications Research, Inc., 13 E. 37th St., New York 17. N. Y.

THE Aetna Life Affiliated Companies of Hartford, Conn., announce a new six minute color motion picture film with sound accompaniment entitled, "Back to Life" and demonstrating artificial respiration. Stressing that many persons who lose their lives by drowning, gas poisoning or electric shock might be saved by prompt application of artificial respiration, the film explains the preparation of the patient, position of the operator, placement of hands, compression and release, and change of operators. Prints may be obtained for showing without charge through any Aetna representative or by writing to the public education department, Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., Hartford, Conn.

THE National Fire Protection Association has recently reprinted a list of Motion Pictures on Fire Prevention and Protection, prepared by the NFPA Committee on Visual Education. The list, containing some 67 films available from 39 sponsors or distributors, is available without charge upon request.

WHEN EVERY SECOND COUNTS—FOR LIFE OR DEATH

Rely on

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

Plus the H-H INHALATOR

When death threatens and breathing has stopped, trained rescuers start artificial respiration immediately, knowing the value of the precious remaining seconds in restoring life! The H-H Inhalator moves into the work of rescue as soon as applied, *without break in the established rhythm of artificial respiration*—speeds the victim toward recovery by supplying life-giving oxygen and stimulating carbon dioxide—naturally, gently, without pressure or suction. Write for Bulletin CA-9, or let us arrange a demonstration of the H-H Inhalator.

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TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO PROFITS
$84.00 A WEEK FROM 2 SALES A DAY

Sell RANDOLPH Fire Extinguishers

Every building holds a prospect — Homes, Boats, Cars, Garages, Gas Stations, Shops, Laundries, Farms, Hotels, Stores, Factories.

THEY WANT A RANDOLPH with its panic-proof trigger action that smothers the fire instantly in a snowy blanket of carbon dioxide. No mess, no water, no damage, even to food. It evaporates without a trace.

YOU CAN QUALIFY for exclusive territory to sell the famous, nationally advertised Randolph used by leading industrial concerns everywhere.

Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories

Quick profits await those who act at once. Four sales a day net $168.00 a week. Write today for full or part-time plan, territories, demonstration kit, etc. Don't delay.

RANDOLPH LABORATORIES, Inc.

5 EAST KINZIE STREET — CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Press Assn.

Not an atomic bomb! Just an explosion of gasoline in an oil plant at Tolleson, Arizona, on April 20. Flames also destroyed a grocery and a gasoline service station. Twenty-eight persons suffered minor burns. The N.F.P.A. Flammable Liquids Ordinance (National Fire Codes, Vol. 1) provides reasonable safeguards against disastrous fires which may result where storage and handling of flammable liquids do not follow accepted safety standards.

Here's Protection and Comfort in Your Hazardous Work of Safeguarding Life and Property Against FIRE!

Modern fire fighting calls for *specialized* protective clothing . . . clothing that safeguards the fireman's life on every run . . . clothing that enables him to use his equipment to the fullest advantage.

Every Midwestern product combines the thoughts and suggestions of practical Fire Chiefs and firemen from every section of the country . . . and every purchaser profits from years of Midwestern research and experience. That is why the famous Mackinaw Coat and other Midwestern clothing have embodied in their design every feature necessary for the protection and comfort of firemen.

In our vast selection of crude rubber materials you will find a type o fabric suitable for your climate and needs. The softness and flexibility in the high-grade materials used are your assurance of long time service and comfort. Many Fire Chiefs are now including Midwestern clothing in their regular yearly budget and by placing your order early you can be assured of this adequate protection when needed.

For complete information have your Midwestern dealer show you our new garments now manufactured from crude rubber compounds. A letter to the factory will also bring you material samples for your inspection.

We now have available: White, Ivory and Brown crude rubber coats for Chiefs, Assistants and other officers; also all sizes short and ¾ length felt lined Firemen's boots for immediate shipment.

MORE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

MIDWESTERN MFG. CO. MACKINAW ILLINOIS

Manufacturers of the Famous **MACKINAW Coats**

State Activities

IN the year which has followed the President's Conference on Fire Prevention in Washington last May, the NFPA Executive Office has information indicating that at least 41 states have moved to follow-up the conference with a definite statewide program. These statewide programs in turn have reached a great many local communities with fire prevention activity. The following is presented as a brief list to June 1st on state follow-up action.

Conferences Held (25 States)

Kentucky, July 16, 17, 1947, Louisville.
Louisiana, July 23, 1947, Baton Rouge.
Minnesota, Sept. 10, 1947, Minneapolis.
Ohio, Sept. 12, 1947, Columbus.
Indiana, Sept. 22, 24, 1947, Lafayette.
Texas, Oct. 9, 1947, Austin.
Kansas, October 17, 21, 22, 24, 1947, four conferences.
New Hampshire, Oct. 14, 1947, Concord.
West Virginia, Oct. 27, 1947, Charleston.
Massachusetts, Oct. 28, 1947, Boston.
Arkansas, Nov. 21, 1947, Little Rock.
Utah, Nov. 21, 1947, Feb. 5 and 20, 1948.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1947, Harrisburg.
Connecticut, Jan. 5, 1948, New Haven.
Maine, Jan. 13, 1948, Augusta.
Florida, Jan. 19–20, 1948, Orlando.
Maryland, Jan. 28, 1948, College Park.

Colorado, Feb. 11, 13, 1948, Loveland.
Illinois, March 11, 1948, Springfield.
Rhode Island, March 15, 1948, Providence.
Virginia, April 15, 1948, Norfolk.
Tennessee, April 26, 1948, Nashville.
Georgia, May 7–8, 1948, Atlanta.
Wisconsin, May 17–19, 1948, Madison.
Iowa, May 28–29, 1948, Des Moines.

California and Indiana had statewide committees or advisory boards which antedated the President's Conference. The Fire Advisory Board organized in New York State this past year was the result of a general organization of state fire and safety activities which was begun several years ago. A statewide committee was formed in each of the states which have held conferences and the list of additional states which have organized committees, some of which are planning conferences, include the following:

Alabama, California, Delaware, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Washington.

Conferences or committees are in process of organization in at least five other states and the Territory of Hawaii. In a number of states not mentioned in any of the foregoing categories, there is interest in statewide fire prevention effort by way of follow-up to the President's Conference. If any such activities have been omitted, it is simply that they have not been reported to the NFPA Executive Office. The jurisdiction in which definite plans for committees and conferences are underway are the following:

Arizona, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Hawaii.

•

A Record Pumper Relay at Maryland Fire

PERHAPS one of the longest pumper relays on record was that employed by a group of Maryland volunteer fire departments when fire destroyed the Hall Manufacturing Company, Prince Georges County, Maryland, on March 8. The nearest water was a small stream two miles from scene of the fire. As each fire company arrived, they were directed to lay their hose and connect their pumps for relaying until the scene of the fire was reached.

Due to headway of the fire little could be done except protect surrounding buildings and woods, but the 12,000 foot relay was successfully used for several hours until one of the trucks was disabled. Several tank trucks supplied 1½-in. hose lines completing the wetting down job.

A BRILLIANT, roving blade of red light that stabs through the darkness giving instant warning to pedestrians and other traffic . . . and gives better protection to your own vehicle! In the daytime, this powerful beam of light flashes a warning to all, signalling that your vehicle is approaching.

Federal's Propello-Ray Light operates silently, without gears or similar complicated parts. All the moving parts are enclosed in streamlined chrome weatherproof housing to guarantee dependable, reliable service.

And for added protection, the efficient Propello-Ray Light is incorporated into three of Federal's fast-selling Traffiking sirens.

Get detailed information and prices on the complete line of Federal sirens. Write for bulletins today.

Model 67
an all-purpose siren for heavy duty, characterized by its deep tone.

Model 78
a double tone coaster siren that has a full two minute roll.

Model C-6
Federal's most powerful coaster siren, supreme in sound output and coasting.

(The siren and light are on separate circuits so that either signal will operate independently).

FEDERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.
8717 S. State St. SIREN HEADQUARTERS Chicago 19, Ill.

NEW EDITION NOW READY!

Crosby-Fiske-Forster. Handbook of Fire Protection

BIGGER—BETTER
MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

1500 Larger Pages
40% More Text
Copiously Illustrated
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PRICE: $9.50

This is a **new** book — not just a revision of the 1941 edition. Completely reset in easy-to-read type on larger pages with hundreds of illustrations, it is attractively and solidly bound in red fabrikoid. Every chapter contains new information including significant wartime developments. Like its distinguished predecessors, the Tenth Edition presents in compact form the essential information on fire prevention and fire protection. It represents a full two years' work by the NFPA staff, supplemented by that of over 100 expert consultants. The Handbook is authoritative, the best current thought of experts.

Order your copy today from

National Fire Protection Association
60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass.

CIRCUL-AIR
FIRE HOSE DRYER

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

New 24-page booklet shows illustrations and plans of smart, new, functionally designed fire stations — made possible only because Circul-Air is compact and has proven to be the most efficient drying method ever used.

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575 East Milwaukee Street
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PUMPING UNIT

With a Direct-Connected
4-Cycle Air-Cooled Engine

• READY • POWERFUL
• RUGGED • PORTABLE

Pumping Fog and Solid Stream Through 1½" Lines

Here's a portable pumping unit every Fire Company should own—the Hale Type FZZ, available for immediate delivery. Will supply from draft 60 GPM at 90 lbs.; 150 at 30 lbs. Can be mounted on any type of equipment, handy for fighting brush fires while in motion, using booster tank for water supply.

The FZZ is also available with Foam Proportioner.

Write for FZZ Folder to:

HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

N.F.P.A. Annual Dues for Associate Members Now $12.50

UPON recommendation of the Board of Directors, NFPA members attending the 52nd Annual Meeting held in Washington, D. C., May 10–13, voted to increase the annual dues. Dues of associate members including individuals, firms, societies and including firemen and members of the Volunteer Fire Company Section are now $12.50 per year. Dues of organization members including national and regional organizations interested in fire safety are now $100 per year.

There is no increase in the cost of FIREMEN magazine other than the increase in dues of members of the Volunteer Fire Company Section to $12.50. Each volunteer fire company, volunteer fire department, or industrial fire brigade, enrolled in the Section is entitled to ten subscriptions to FIREMEN as part of the membership service along with a set of other NFPA publications sent to all associate members. If more than ten men want FIREMEN the cost remains $1 per man per year for each man in excess of the ten subscriptions furnished with membership in the NFPA Volunteer Fire Company Section.

All paid fire department officers and men holding NFPA membership are entitled to receive FIREMEN monthly, as a part of their membership service. FIREMEN magazine is a special service to fire department personnel enrolled in NFPA and is not distributed generally to NFPA members who are not connected with fire fighting organizations.

The increase in dues of associate members from $10 to $12.50 is the first increase in NFPA dues in more than twenty years during which time the cost of printing and publishing has substantially increased. The $12.50 dues include subscription to the NFPA QUARTERLY magazine, the monthly NATIONAL FIRE NEWS, and numerous other items sent to members.

Mildew Damage Heavy to Forestry Hose

THE Forester Fire Equipment Notes published by the Western Fire Equipment Company of San Francisco estimates that there is a total of approximately 5,000,000 feet of cotton-jacket rubber-lined hose in forestry fire service and points out that the annual loss due to mildew is high. It is estimated that such hose, if of good quality, should have a normal service life of approximately 15 to 20 years if properly maintained. The hose seldom survives that long principally due to the action of mildew fungi. As present hose replacement costs are high it is suggested that mildew proofing agents for protection of hose jackets can be expected to more than justify the cost of such treatment.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Every member receives a handsome membership certificate illustrating the history of fire protection.

SINCE June of 1944, there has been an average increase of 28 percent in the membership in the Volunteer Fire Company Section of the National Fire Protection Association. At the present time there are 1,384 member volunteer companies in the Section with a total of 21,546 men enrolled.

New members of the Volunteer Fire Company Section are:

UNITED STATES

Bellevue Vol. Fire Dept., Bellevue, Wash.
Grundy Vol. Fire Dept., Grundy, Va.
Mack Vol. Fire Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Malaga Vol. Fire Co., No. 1, Malaga, N. J.
Monroe Vol. Fire Dept., Monroe, Ga.
Monroe Vol. Fire Dept., Monroe, Utah
Muskegon Fire Dept., District No. 3, Muskegon, Mich.
Northfield Fire Dept., Northfield, Minn.
Oregon Vocational School, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Riga Twp. Vol. Fire Dept., Riga, Mich.
River Edge Fire Co., No. 1, River Edge, N. J.
Rudolph Vol. Fire Dept., Rudolph, Wis.
Thayer Fire Dept., Carlsbad, N. M.
Winthrop Vol. Fire Dept., Winthrop, Minn.

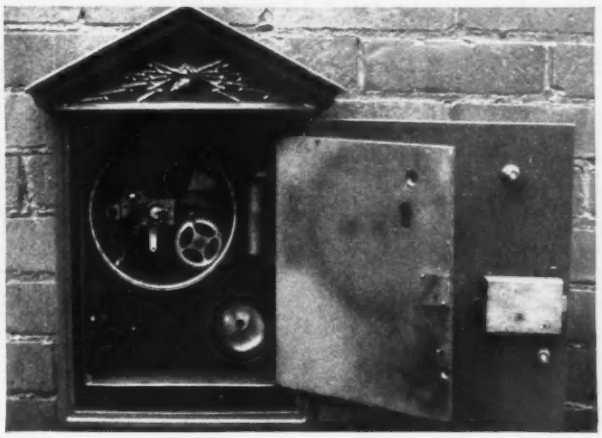
CANADA

Loggieville Vol. Fire Dept., Loggieville, N. B.

Bob Patterson, The Firemen's Grape Vine Los Angeles Fire Department Relief Assn.

"Up until now, I didn't see how it was possible to make that job any easier."

WHY CITIES PREFER GAMEWELL



Replaced after 52 years service — Without repair during that period.

The service record of Box 14 is not an isolated instance; it is but one of many. Gamewell Fire Alarm Systems have demonstrated their durability and efficiency for nearly a century — which explains the universal preference for them. Expenditures for adequate fire alarm box distribution should be regarded not as expenses but as sound investments in public safety.

Obsolescence due to the production of later models of greater efficiency — not deterioration — is the principal cause of retirement from service of Gamewell boxes.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS, CUMBERLAND, MD., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1948

Fire Alarm Box 14 Gets Honorable Discharge After 51 Years' Service

Original System Was Installed In 1896

Fire Alarm Box No. 14, which has stood on guard at the corner of Washington and Allegany Streets for more than half a century, received an honorable discharge yesterday.

Fire Chief Reid C. Hoenicka said that No. 14 was the last of the 12 original fire alarm boxes which were placed in operation here on October 27, 1896.

Chief Hoenicka, assisted by Edgar F. Lible, maintenance electrician, and Walter Jenkins, general maintenance man, yesterday replaced the faithful alarm box with a modern mechanism similar to those used in the other 74 alarm boxes of this city.

Firemen said that No. 14 has never been repaired during its long service.

In the 40 Years Ago column of the September 22, 1936, paper appeared the following:

"The Gamewell Electric Fire Alarm and Telegraph Company, New York, accepted the contract for the erection of its system in Cumberland, as modified by the City Council and was to commence work at once."

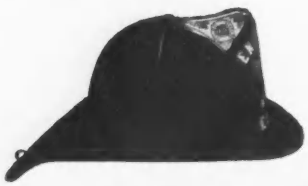
THE MODERN BOX
THREE-FOLD TYPE

THE GAMEWELL COMPANY

NEWTON UPPER FALLS 64, MASSACHUSETTS

In Canada: Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal

STILL THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER IN THE FIELD



CAIRNS

REGULATION 8-COMB LEATHER HELMET

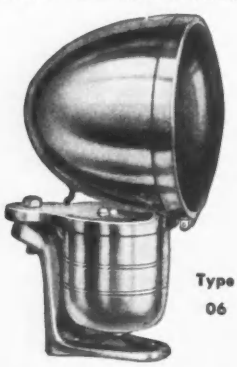
No fireman's headgear ever devised equals it for protection, comfort, durability and long-run economy.

Write for NEW Catalog No. 330, describing this and other CAIRNS HELMETS, as well as clothing, caps, rubber goods, record forms, and other department needs.

CAIRNS & BROTHER
Outfitters to Firemen Since 1836
(ALLWOOD), CLIFTON, N. J.

PROTECT

YOUR EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL



Type 06

Flash'N Wag

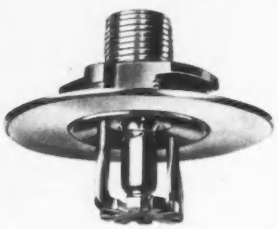
Flashing, oscillating WIG-WAG Redhead beam quickly clears the driver's side of the road as well as warning those approaching. Sends powerful signals 1,000 feet ahead. Visible for miles. Safer, faster, quieter runs. 6" and 8" diameter sizes. Write for Folder.

CARPENTER MFG. CO.
168 MASTER-LIGHT BLDG.
BOSTON - 45 -
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

New Grinnell Quartzoid Sprinkler

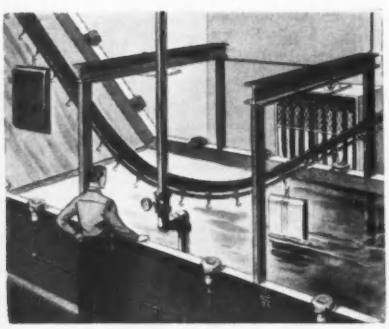
A prejudice against the appearance of exposed piping near ceilings has kept automatic sprinklers out of many rooms where their protection is needed. Where appearance counts, The Grinnell Co. of Providence 1, R. I., announces that the new Grinnell Quartzoid Ceiling Sprinkler, with its concealed piping, blends well with the



decorative requirements of architects and interior decorators. All that shows in the room, as shown in cut, is the arms and the bulb. The narrow ring that closes the opening through the plaster can be painted to blend in with the rest of the ceiling surface if desired. Should fire occur, the new deflector increases the maximum distribution of water. Temperature needed at the ceiling to burst the bulb and release water is 135°; this is 30° lower than the rating for the conventional fusible sprinkler.

Dip Tank Protection

A new type Multi-Jet nozzle has been designed by Walter Kidde & Co. of Bellville, N. J., to emit carbon dioxide in a fan-shaped blanket that hugs the surface of dip tanks and along drain boards. It is equipped with a mounting flange for easy



attachment to the top reinforcing angle with which most tanks are equipped. Depth of the nozzle from back to front is kept to a minimum to permit installation of inlet piping close to the tank. With the flat fan-shaped gas discharge put out by this nozzle, more protection is achieved with fewer nozzles and less piping. Eliminating complicated overhead piping, and space consuming horn type nozzles, conveyors and operators' movements near tanks are not interfered with. It is reported that inspection, maintenance and cleaning are also simplified.

New Autocall Booklet Announced

The Autocall Co. of Shelby, Ohio, have issued an 8-page colored booklet, available without obligation, covering the Autocall line of fire alarm equipment. All types of building fire alarm systems and signals are described in full, with many illustrations. Wiring diagrams of various alarm systems are shown and recommendations are given for specific installations in hotels, hospitals, schools and business establishments.

Two styles of punch recorders are shown as well as the printing recorder which prints the fact that there has been an alarm sounded, the code number of the operated fire alarm box and the exact time of the recordance.

★ ★ ★

Fast Footwork Required of Galveston, Texas, Firemen

"THE fastest man will proceed in front of the fire wagon with a red lantern and block off all intersections." According to the *Galveston Tribune* this law still on the books, was uncovered when Fire Chief W. J. Henderson aided city attorneys in revising city ordinances for the first time since horse and buggy days.

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CUT FIRE HAZARDS WITH RUGGED BWH FIRE HOSE

The sooner water plays on a blaze, the less likelihood there is of serious life and property losses.

Flexibility and light weight make BWH Fire Hose trigger-quick to "get going". But it's a real husky in carrying high pressure loads, resisting hard knocks and giving long service.

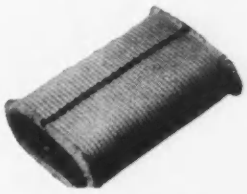
Since 1878, when BWH engineers designed the first fire hose with a strong rubber inner-tube encased in a circular-woven canvas jacket, BWH Fire Hose has maintained its high reputation for dependable performance.

The appointment of The General Detroit Corporation as sales agent for BWH Fire Hose in most communities means even better service for municipalities that want the best in fire-fighting equipment. Look for the "General" listing in the classified section of your phone book — call a "General" representative next time your city needs fire hose.

BWH
"BOSTON FIRE JACKET" HOSE
Double Jacket
Heavier, stronger fibers, perfect adhesion, smooth, friction-resistant waterway. Rates tops in every test!

BWH
"PARAMOUNT" HOSE
Double Jacket
Designed for easy handling and long service on tough jobs. Ages well, withstands high pressures.

BWH
"MILO" HOSE
Single Jacket
For long, trouble-free performance in communities where a light service hose is adequate.



BWH
"UNDERWRITERS" HOSE
Single or Double Jacket
Made in strict accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters' specifications. Labeled or unlabeled.

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FOR 38 years, the word *Quality* has been associated with the name of Mack in the manufacture of fire apparatus. Today, it is universally used by fire officials in telling us why they make Macks their choice.

Mack Quality is the result of uncompromising adherence to the highest engineering, manufacturing and testing standards in the industry. To maintain these standards, Mack exerts an unequaled degree of control over the design and fabrication of every part, and over each step in construction, from foundry to finished product. Fire apparatus made by Mack is Quality . . . to the core!

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